Numb. 548.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

FROM JUNE 7. TO JUNE 14. 1739.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of *Maryland:*

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE were in great Hopes, that by the Diſſolution of the laſt Aſſembly, the Neceſſity of entering into, & troubling your Excellency with, a detail of the Occaſion and Circumſtances of the Miſunderſtanding between the two Houſes of that Aſſembly, would have ceaſed with the being of the late Lower Houſe; but the printed Addreſs of the preſent Lower Houſe to your Excellency, and your Anſwer to that Addreſs, leaving that Affair to our Conſideration, call upon us to make publick the true Riſe and Proceeding of that Difference, and by a fair and candid State of the whole Tranſaction, as far as this Houſe was acquainted with it, to vindicate ourſelves from the Aſperſions intended by the Addreſs to be imputed to the Conduct of this Houſe in that Matter.

This Houſe having in the Convention of the laſt Aſſembly ſent One of it's Members with a Meſſage to the then Lower Houſe, he returned and acquainted this Houſe, that inſtead of being admitted (as uſual) to deliver his Meſſage, he was deſired to wait.

This Treatment was ſo unſuitable to the Dignity of this Houſe, and ſo far from the mutual Decency and Reſpect, which ought to be moſt carefully preſerved by the Two Houſes towards each other, that we could not ſuffer it without ſome Notice; more eſpecially, leſt our Silence on ſuch Occaſions, might ſometime or other, not only draw on other Slights and Indignities, but alſo be urged as a Precedent for bearing or overlooking them; therefore this Houſe ſent the following Meſſage with ſeveral Paper Bills by their Clerk, to be delivered to the Speaker, as a Meſſage from this Houſe, *viz.*

By the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, May 18. 1738.

Gentlemen,

The unexpected and extraordinary Treatment which we Yeſterday received in the Perſon of One of our Members, who was ſent with a Meſſage from us to you, and not admitted to deliver it, but deſired to wait, obliges us in Vindication of the Reſpect due to this Houſe, and to prevent unneceſſary Debates, to the Delay of the Publick Buſineſs, and the like Indignity hereafter, to ſend our Meſſages by our Clerk. *Signed per Order*, John Roſs, *Cl. Up. Ho.*

We humbly preſume that Meſſage and Meſſenger, will moſt plainly manifeſt the ſincere Deſire and Intention, this Houſe then had to come to a right Underſtanding with the late Lower Houſe on this Subject, and at the ſame time to avoid, as much as they could in their Circumſtances, any Interruption to the publick Buſineſs, or Offence to the Lower Houſe: No diſreſpectful or aggravating Term or Expreſſion is made uſe of, but the Reaſon of altering our Meſſenger expreſſed as unexceptionably as could be conceived in Words: The Meſſenger ſent to communicate to the Lower Houſe, the Senſe this Houſe had of that Indignity, was the only Perſon the Lower Houſe could with Reaſon and Juſtice expect, or this Houſe conſiſtently with it's Dignity ſend; there are but three Sorts of Perſons, *viz.* the Members, Clerk, or Doorkeeper, Attendants, and under the immediate Controul and Command of this Houſe: And however proper and uſual it may be to ſend our Members as Meſſengers on other Occaſions of Differences, or Affronts, in order to prevent the like for the future; yet when a Difference ariſes by an Affront offered to a Member on a Meſſage, to ſend another with a Meſſage, before ſome Satisfaction given on that Head, would expoſe ſuch Member to the like Treatment, when, and as often as it ſhould pleaſe the Lower Houſe; ſince by ſuch an unworthy Condeſcenſion of the Upper Houſe, and the Buſineſs being ſtill continued and carried on through the ſame Channel, the Lower Houſe might never think themſelves under any preſſing Neceſſity of clearing up what this Houſe might apprehend to be an Indignity.

Had we employed our Door-keeper on that Occaſion, *the Lower Houſe* would have had ſome Reaſon to complain of a milder Medium not being uſed: But as our Clerk, the next in Station to the Members of this Houſe, was ſent, we conceive it will be as difficult to ſhew how a milder Medium could have been uſed, as how *this preſent Lower Houſe* now Sitting by Virtue of Writs iſſued after the Diſſolution of the *laſt Aſſembly*, could have readily undeceived the *Gentleman or the Honourable Board* mention'd in their Addreſs, in Relation to a *Miſunderſtanding or a Miſapprehenſion that ſubſiſted* in the *laſt Aſſembly*, *if a milder Medium had been then uſed.*

To this Meſſage, *Sir*, this Houſe received in Anſwer from the then Lower Houſe, the following Meſſage, *viz.*

" *By the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly*, May 18. 1738.

" *May it pleaſe your Honours,*

" Our Speaker was called out of the Chair, and out of the " Houſe, by your Clerk, and had ſeveral Papers delivered to him " by the ſaid Clerk, and one among them which we ſhould have " taken as a Meſſage from your Honours if it had been brought " or delivered in the uſual Manner.

" This Behaviour of your Clerk, we conceive to be ſuch an " Indignity to this Houſe, as obliges us to demand immediate " Reparation.

" As to the unexpected and extraordinary Treatment mentio- " ned in that Paper delivered to our Speaker, we can with the " greateſt Truth and Sincerity declare, we had no Intention to " treat your Houſe, or any Member of it, but with the greateſt " Decency and good Manners, and that if any Thing has hap- " pened which ſeemed to have a different Appearance, it was " not deſigned; and if your Honours had not a very ſtrong Inclina- " tion to enter into unneceſſary Diſputes with this Houſe, which " muſt retard the Diſpatch of the Publick Buſineſs, and of courſe " be very injurious to the whole Province, your Honours would have

" have taken a very different Courſe from that which you have " been pleaſed to chuſe.

" As to what is mentioned in the Paper under Conſidera- " tion, of ſending future Meſſages by your Clerk, we ſhall be " very well content with it, and follow your Example in ſending " all our Meſſages by our Clerk.

" Although to avoid as much as in us lies, every Thing that " may have the leaſt Tendency to obſtruct the publick Buſineſs, " we ſend this Meſſage by Two of our own Members as uſual.

" Signed per Order, *M. Macnemara*, Cl. Lo. Ho.

This Meſſage is ſo very remarkable in many Particulars, that we hope for your Excellency's Indulgence, whilſt we make ſome Obſervations on it: The firſt Paragraph begins with a Charge of calling the Speaker out of the Chair by the Clerk of this Houſe: We confeſs, the Clerk was ſent with the Meſſage and Bills already mentioned, and with Orders to acquaint the proper Officer attending at the Door of the then Lower Houſe, " that he had a Meſ- " ſage from the Upper Houſe to deliver to the Speaker, " which Words we are aſſured by the Clerk were very punctually made uſe of; but what Meſſage ſuch Officer carried to the Speaker, this Houſe cannot pretend to ſay; neither ſhall we preſume to judge whether by the Rules of the Lower Houſe, *the Speaker* is allowed to go out of the Houſe to receive any Meſſages whatever from this Houſe: But we hope this Houſe is clearly juſtified from any Imputation on account of the Speaker of the late Lower Houſe being called out of the Chair and Houſe by our Clerk, and therefore this Houſe could not but be greatly ſurprized at that Demand of immediate Reparation contained in the ſecond Paragraph of that Meſſage.

The late Lower Houſe proceeds in the third Paragraph to ſpeak of the Treatment this Houſe had complained to have received from them: The Manner of their Apology is ſo very uncommon, that it cannot be thought ſtrange this Houſe could not readily find in it proper Satisfaction for the Indignity complained of; *That Houſe* would not condeſcend to own the Fact, nor be pleaſed to deny it, nor even endeavour to ſatisfy this Houſe, how, or in what manner it happened, but only declares " their Intention of " not treating this Houſe, or any Member of it, but with the " greateſt Decency and good Manners; and that if any thing had " happened which ſeemed to have a different Appearance, it was " not deſigned." This Complaiſance being founded upon a Supposition or Doubt, not only whether the Fact aſſerted by this Houſe was True or Falſe, but even whether there was any Want of Decency or good Manners, if it was true; This Houſe could not look on thoſe Declarations of Decency and good Manners, and want of Deſign, either as a ſufficient Apology or Vindication for the ill Treatment ſhewed to them; for had the late Lower Houſe thought fit to have only denied the Fact, this Houſe could moſt fully have made it appear; but if the Fact had been owned True, this Houſe might reaſonably have expected from the *late Lower Houſe*, an Apology for what, they muſt have acknowledged had a different Appearance from Decency and good Manners, and by that Means have freed this Houſe from any Apprehenſion of the like Treatment for the future; whereas on the Face of that Meſſage a Queſtion is made not only whether the Fact was True, but alſo, whether if True it had ſuch a different Appearance; ſo that this Houſe could not be aſſured that the next Member would not have received the ſame Uſage, ſince the Lower Houſe did not acknowledge ſuch Uſage contrary to Decency and good Manners.

The fourth Paragraph takes Notice of " Meſſages being in- " tended to be ſent by this Houſe for the future by their Clerk, " and the Lower Houſe expreſly declare that *they ſhould be very* " *well content* with it, and follow our Example in ſending all " their Meſſages by their Clerk."

After this poſitive Aſſurance from the *late Lower Houſe* of their *being very well contented* with Meſſages being ſent by the Clerk of this Houſe, we could not but have a true Satisfaction and Pleaſure in our Proſpect of carrying on the Publick Buſineſs, and accordingly prepared a civil and ſuitable Anſwer to the laſt Meſſage, and ſent the ſame by our Clerk; but to our very great Aſtoniſhment and Concern, our Clerk was refuſed Admittance; notwithſtanding which, this Houſe, ſtill earneſt and deſirous to diſpatch the Publick Buſineſs, was willing to impute this unexpected Refuſal of receiving Meſſages by our Clerk, to any Cauſe or Accident, rather than to a determined Reſolution of contradicting what had been ſo expreſly promiſed by them in their laſt Meſſage, and therefore ſent the Clerk again the next Day, who waiting an Hour at the Door after he had given the proper Officer Notice of his having a Meſſage to deliver from this Houſe, was obliged at laſt to return without being admitted to deliver ſuch Meſſage; Upon which, this Houſe finding an entire Stop put to the Communication of the Two Houſes, and to the Publick Buſineſs, made their humble Application to your Excellency, to interpoſe your Authority in ſuch Manner as might beſt prevent a further needleſs Expence and Burthen to the Province.

This being the true State of the late Miſunderſtanding between the Upper Houſe and the late Lower Houſe, we cannot but think the *preſent Lower Houſe* had very little Reaſon to impute it to the Miſapprehenſion of a Gentleman, whoſe Honour and Underſtanding cannot be doubted, and more eſpecially ſince the *late Lower Houſe* did not think fit to point out or even ſuggeſt any ſuch Miſapprehenſion.

We do with much Truth and Sincerity declare to your Excellency, that we ſhould have been very well pleaſed, if the Duty we owe to the Honour of this Houſe, and to our own Characters, had not exacted our Endeavours to free ourſelves from every ill Conſtruction, that may be put on the many Inſinuations in the Addreſs of the preſent Lower Houſe, as if this Houſe retarded the Diſpatch of the Publick Buſineſs in the laſt Aſſembly: And we cannot make the leaſt Queſtion, but that every impartial Perſon muſt be convinced, that whatever Advances *this preſent Lower Houſe* made in the *laſt Aſſembly* for the Diſpatch of Publick Buſineſs, yet that the *late Lower Houſe* did not make ſuch as were proper to remove that Stop which was put to Buſineſs by the Miſunderſtanding between the Two Houſes.

M. T. Ward, Preſident.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly,

I HAVE peruſed your Addreſs deliverd to me Yeſterday, which gives an Account at large, of that unhappy Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Two Houſes, which laid me under ſuch an abſolute Neceſſity of Diſſolving the laſt Aſſembly.

I ſhall not take upon me to judge which of the Two Houſes was in the wrong upon that Occaſion; however, I muſt do you the Juſtice to own, that it was impoſſible to ſhew more Temper and Moderation than your Houſe did at the Opening of this Seſſions, which I was in Hopes would have entirely prevented the leaſt Revival of a Diſpute, which cannot poſſibly produce any Good to the Publick, but may be attended with great Inconveniencies.

SAM. OGLE.

BOSTON, June 4.

On Thurſday laſt His Excellency our Governor made the following SPEECH, to both Houſes of the General Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IN Conformity to the Royal Charter, you are at this Time conven'd in General Aſſembly; but it being a Seaſon of much Buſineſs, with Gentlemen of all Orders among you; for this Reaſon, as well as to make the leaſt Expence to the Province, you will give the beſt Diſpatch to the publick Affairs.

I have lately receiv'd a particular Account of the Steps taken at Home relating to the Bill paſt the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly for emiting *l.* 60,000; and the Secretary ſhall lay it before you.

This being the uſual Time for ſupplying the Treaſury in Support of his Majeſty's Government, and for the Safety and Defence of the Province, I depend it will be your Care to aſcertain the value of what Bills may be emitted for the Service of the Current Year; as this is neceſſary to maintain Juſtice and the Honour of the Government, ſo nothing leſs will prevent that Cry of Fraud and Oppreſſion, which has been too juſtly made againſt the Bills emitted for many Years paſt.

The greateſt Harmony in all your Proceedings, and to make the governing Principle of them Duty and Loyalty to the King, with a ſingle Aim at the real Welfare of your Country, will be acting the Part of true Patriots; and when this is the Condition of any Government, Succeſs in their Publick Affairs is rarely wanting. *J. BELCHER.*

May 31. 1729.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PERTH-AMBOY, *June* 12. *Entred In.*
Sloop Sparrow, Daniel Cook, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Sparrow, Joſiah Ward, from Rhode-Iſland.
Cleared. Sloop Unity, John Todd, to Antigua.

PARIS,

PARIS, *April* 6.

COUNT de la Marck, by his Induſtry and Addreſs, has in a ſhort Time regulated three important Affairs at Madrid. He began by diſſipating the Clouds which ſeem'd to threaten Diſturbance to the Tranquility of Europe; he afterwards concluded the Marriage of Madam with the Infante Don Philip; and to compleat all, he has juſt obtain'd the Acceſſion of the King of Spain to the Treaty of Vienna. The Union of this Court and that of Madrid becoms cloſer every Day than other; it diſcovers itſelf on all Occaſions, and particularly in the Marks of Conſideration that their Ambaſſadors reciprocally receive at Paris and Madrid. When either the Marquis de la Mina or his Lady appear in the Apartments of the King or Queen, the folding Doors are always open'd for them. Cardinal de Fleury, whenever he is with the Marquis, always takes Care to give him the Right Hand; and his Eminence has given Orders, that whenever this Ambaſſador would ſpeak to him, to introduce him immediately into his Cloſet. It's reported that the Duke de Fleury and the Marquis d'Anxi, Nephews of the Cardinal, will be made Grandees of Spain of the firſt Claſs,

As it may poſſibly happen that the Court of Spain may not renew the Aſſiento Treaty with the Engliſh South Sea Company, ſeveral rich Merchants in France deſign to apply to his Catholick Majeſty to permit them to tranſport to the Spaniſh Colonies in America the ſame Number of Negroes which that Company uſed to ſend thither, and upon the ſame Conditions. They are aſſur'd of being well recommended by this Court to that of Madrid. It's ſaid that ſhould this be granted them, the King of Spain would likewiſe give them Power to ſeize upon the Coaſt of Mexico all foreign Ships that they ſhould find carryiug on a clandeſtine Trade.

LONDON, April 9. By Letters from Smyrna, by the Thames, Capt. Merchant, they write that the famous Serey Bey Oglou ſtill continu'd in the Mountains near that Place, commiting great Outrages, which cauſes great Terror to thoſe that paſs that way; ſo that the Report of his being taken and confin'd in a ſtrong Caſtle, is without Foundation.

We hear that the new-born Prince is to be baptiz'd on Thurſday Se'nnight, at Norfolk Houſe.

We hear that his Majeſty and the King of Denmark are to be Godfathers, and the Queen of Pruſſia Godmother, by their Proxies.

We hear that the Right Hon. Robert Lord Raymond is appointed Grand Maſter for the Year enſuing, of the Antient and Hon. Society of Free and Accepted Maſons.

Letters from York, dated the 4th Inſtant, ſay, that Richard Turpin, the noted Highwayman, was to be executed there as laſt Saturday.

April 10. Yeſterday ſome Boxes of Stones, voided by Perſons who took Mrs. Stevens's Medicines, were expos'd to the View of the Members of the Houſe of Commons; and ſeveral Gentlemen appear'd there at the ſame time, that had been cured by them; as did alſo ſome Phyſicians and Surgeons to give their Opinions on the ſaid Medicine.

And we hear that 5000 l. is certainly granted Mrs. Stevens for the ſaid Medicines to be made publick.

April 11. Letters from Baſſerraw, by the India Ships lately arriv'd, adviſe, that the wild Arabs took the Advantage, in the Abſence of the Armies belonging to the Great Mogul, to lay Siege to that Place; but were oblig'd, by the Ground about it being laid under Water, to retire: The Water being afterwards drain'd off left prodigious Quantities of Fiſh, which ſo infected that Place, that ſeveral hundreds of the Natives died, as alſo the Captains, Mates, Super-cargoes, Purſers, and almoſt all the Men of eleven Ships, belonging to England, France and Portugal; but the Engliſh Factory happily eſcap'd the ſaid Infection.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax lay very ill at his Houſe at the Exchequer in Weſtminiſter.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28. At the Provincial Court held here a few Days ſince, *William Turner*, a Man notorious for Horſe-Stealing, receiv'd Sentence of Death for that Crime, and is to be executed next Friday.

One *Richard Gyants* was convicted, about 3 or 4 Weeks ago, in *Queen-Anne*'s County, of Murder; but has ſince broke out of Priſon. He had a Quarrel with the Perſon that he murder'd, & was fighting with him near an Under-ſhot Griſt Mill, and flung him Feet-foremoſt under the Wheel, with declaring *he would grind him*; the Wheel inſtantly cruſh'd the poor Man to death, but ſtopt againſt his breaſt. Hue-and-Crys are out after the ſaid *Gyants*, with a Reward of *Twenty* Pounds for apprehending him: He is a rawbon'd Fellow, and has one Bow-Leg.

PHILADELPHIA.

We are aſſur'd that the Man now in Priſon in this City for a Robbery committed in *Carolina*, is the ſame, who under various Names has been guilty of a great Number of Cheats & Rogueries in this and the neighbouring Provinces for ſeveral Years paſt.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred Inwards.*

Brigt. John, William Condy, from Antigua.
Snow Warren, William Fielding, from Antigua.
Sloop Samuel & Sarah, Henry Bowers, from Antigua.
Sloop Dove, Jacob Spicer, from Boſton.
Brigt. Debby, George Stewart, from Dublin.

ENTRED OUT.

Sloop Mary, Joſeph Hinſon, for St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Dove, Jacob Spicer, for Boſton.
Sloop Humming-Bird, John Paynter, for Boſton.
Ship Catherine, Cornelius Kollock, for Jamaica.
Ship Arabella, Thomas Rumball, for Jamaica.
Snow Rainbow, Benjamin Chriſtian, for Jamaica.
Snow Providence, William Devonſhire, for Cork.

CLEARED.

Sloop Henry, John Todd, to Corracoa.
Sloop Ranger, Jonathan Cheſter, to Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Unity, Paul Paynter, to Barbadoes.

LOST on Monday laſt, ſomewhere in this City, the Sheath of an Hanger, with a Silver Tip and Hook, and a Knife and Fork with Buck-Horn Handles, fix'd near the Top of it. Whoever brings it to the Poſt-Office, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. Philad. June 14. 1739.

RUN away on the 11*th Inſt. from* Samuel Haſtings *of this City, Shipwright, an* Iriſh *Servant Man, named* Thomas Willdear, *well-ſet, of middle Stature, reddiſh complexion'd, his Hair cut off, wears a Cap: Had on when he went away, a light colour'd cloth Jacket lin'd with blue, brown Holland Breeches, ozenbrigs Shirt, Felt Hat, grey yarn Stockings, and good Shoes.*

Whoever takes him up and brings him to his ſaid Maſter or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by*

Philad. June 14. 1739. Samuel Haſtings.

RUN away on the 9th Inſt. from Abraham Bryan, *of* Burlington *County, in* Weſt-New-Jerſey, *an* Iriſh *Servant Man, belonging to* John Mackintoſh, *named* Edward Curry, *aged about* 26 *Years, ſhort and well ſet, thin viſag'd, brown complexion'd, and has the Brogue on his Tongue. Had on when he went away, a pretty good Kerſey Coat with braſs Buttons, a white flannel Jacket lac'd down before, without Sleeves, old Leather Breeches, old yarn Stockings, old peeked toe'd Shoes, and a pretty good Felt Hat, He ſerved a Time in* Cheſter *County, and was ſome time in* Cheſter *Goal.*

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him either in Cheſter *Goal in* Pennſylvania, *or the Work-Houſe in* Philadelphia, *ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by*

Abraham Bryan.

Philad. June 14. 1739.

RUN away Yeſterday Morning, from William Tateham, *of* Glouceſter *County, in* Weſt-New-Jerſey, *an* Iriſh *Servant Lad, named* John Dolin, *aged about* 18 *Years, ſhort and well-ſet, round fac'd, freſh coloured, black curl'd Hair, has the Brogue on his Tongue: Had on a brown homeſpun Coat, two ozenbrigs Shirts and a fine one, two pair of ozenbrigs Trowſers, blue worſted Stockings, peeked toe'd Calf-ſkin Shoes, and an half-worn Felt Hat.* N. B. *He went in Company with one* Dennis M'glaugh, *(who is advertis'd and* Forty Shillings *Reward offer'd for taking him) in a ſmall new light Wherry, painted red, belonging to* John Ladd, *jun.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant and Wherry, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings *Reward for the Servant and* Ten Shillings *for the Wherry, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

William Tateham *and*
Philad. June 14. 1739. John Ladd. *jun.*

ALL Perſons that have any Accompts againſt the Subſcriber hereto, are deſired to bring them in to be ſettled; and all Perſons that are indebted to the ſaid Subſcriber, are deſired ſpeedily to pay their reſpective Debts without further Trouble, he intending to remove into the Country.

Note. He has ſundry Sorts of Houſhold Goods to ſell.

Anthony Peel.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigt. *Debby*, GEORGE STEWART, Maſter; And now lying off againſt *Anthony Morris*'s Wharffe:

A PARCEL of likely SERVANTS, Men and Women, to be diſpoſed of by ANTHONY MORRIS, jun. or the ſaid Maſter on Board.

RUN away the 23d of *May* laſt, from *Herman Richman* of *Piles-Grove* in the County of *Salem*, a *Dutch Palatine* Servant Man, named *Jacob Laſant*, about 20 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, well ſett, and of a ſwarthy Complection, black ſtrait Hair, can ſpeak very good *French*, and pretends to be a Butcher: He had on a blewiſh Jacket, home-ſpun Shirt, and ſhort Trouſers.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and brings him to his ſaid Maſter, or ſecures him in ſome Goal, and gives Notice thereof, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Fifty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges, paid by *Herman Richman.*

STOLEN, *on the 15th Inſt. from on Board the Snow* Drake, James White. *Maſter, at* Philadelphia, *a Negro Man named* Jack, *aged about 21 Years, very black, with large Lips, wide Mouth, ſpeaks good Engliſh, can read and figure a little, formerly belonging to the Eſtate of* Joſeph England, *taken at the Suit of* Thomas Stretch *for a Debt of ſaid* England's *Widow.*

Whoever will inform Meſſrs. Edward Bradley *and Company, Owners of ſaid Snow, where ſaid Negro is, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Philad. May 31. 1739. Edward Bradley,

Juſt arrived from Dublin,

In the Brigt. Hannah, William Tiffin, *Commander*;

A *Parcel of likely* ENGLISH *and* IRISH SERVANTS, *Men and Women, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs: Likewiſe Tradeſmen of ſeveral Sorts, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by* John Stamper, *Merchant, in* Water-Street, Thomas Walker, *Butcher, in* Walnut-Street, *or* John Beaumont *and* Samuel Walker, *Merchants, on Board the ſaid Brigt. now riding at Anchor oppoſite to* Market-Street, *where all due Attendance will be given.*

For LONDON directly,

The Ship Mary Ann, Charles Hargrave, *Commander, Burthen* 140 *Tons,*

WILL *Sail with all convenient Speed, having half her Lading already engaged, for the other half and for Paſſage, agree with ſaid Commander, or* Thomas Annis *in Philadelphia.*

(She has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.)

RUN *away on the* 19th *Inſt. from* Thomas Emſon *at Duck-Creek, in Kent County on Delaware, a Negro Man named* Cæſar, *a luſty well-ſet Fellow, complexioned omething like a Molatto: Had on a fleſh-colour'd Duroy Coat and Veſt, old leather Breeches, and thin broad ſtriped Cotton Breeches under them, old homeſpun Shirt, old Shoes and Stockings, a new Felt Hat, and ſometimes wears a black Wig.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro in Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by Thomas Emſon.

May 24. 1739.

STRAY'D *away ſometime in* April *paſt from* John Smith, *at a Plantation of* Iſaac Norris, *on* Frankford *Road, near* Philadelphia, *a Mouſe-colour'd Gelding, about* 9 *Years old, branded with* PL *on the near Shoulder, a white Blaze down his Face, and a long Dock.*

Whoever brings the ſaid Gelding to his Maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings *Reward, paid by* John Smith.

This is to give NOTICE to all Perſons,

THAT *they are hereby forwarned from taking any Sand off* Egg-Iſland *or the Beech from* Forteſcue-Iſland *to* Dividend *Creek, without Leave firſt obtain'd from the Owner* Silas Parvin, *he having purchaſed the ſaid Iſland and Beech.*

May 24. 1739.

At the *WORK-HOUSE*, in PHILADELPHIA;

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied, at Eight Pence *per Pound, by the Dozen, with Bed-Lacings, Bed-Cords, Plough-Lines, Plough Traces, and Halters, of all Sizes; and any large Rope at the ſame Price, by the ſingle Rope; Sacking-Bottoms with Lacing at* Twenty Shillings *per Bottom; Houſe-Lines and Mar-Lines, at* Ten Pence *per Pound; deep Sea-Lines, Lead and* Hambro' *Ditto, at* One Shilling *per Pound; Log-Lines at* Two Shillings *per Line; Netting-Twine, Sewing Ditto, and Hatters Ditto, at* Two Shillings and Four Pence *per pound; Jack-Lines, at* One Shilling and Three Pence *per Pound, and Cloath-Lines made of Hair, at* One Shilling and Three Pence *Ditto; Bagging made of Hemp, from* One Shilling and Six Pence *to* Two Shillings *per Yard; Saſh-Lines at* One Penny *per Yard; Fiſhing Lines of all Sorts cheap: Alſo Oakum, Shoemakers Hemp, curl'd Hair, and Hemp Tow. Where alſo is* WOVE *Woollen and Linnen, well, and at the cheapeſt Rates, by* JOSEPH SCULL.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN INGLIS,

At his Houſe below the *Draw-Bridge*, in *Front-Street*, PHILADELPHIA:

OZNABRIGS, yard and three quarter Chex, yard, and ſix quarter Muſlen, bag Hollands, Calicoes, ſeven-eight Garlix, ſtriped and plain Calimancoes, London Shallons, Tammies, figured Camblets, plain narrow Ditto, cotton and worſted Caps, Duroys, Sagathees, Cawkin and middling Pins, Men and Women's worſted Stockings, Buttons, and Mohair, ſcarfe Ditto, with Silk and Twiſt, ſuperfine Broadcloths in Suites with Linning and Buttons, &c. Men's Shammy Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Romals, Cambricks, Chalioes, Penaſcas, double and ſingle Sletias, broad and narrow Cadis, Gartering, quality Binding, Gooſe, Duck and Pidgeon Shot, Bar-lead, Men's Hatts, ſilk quilted Petticoats, polack Linnen for Moſchetto Curtains, Ruſſia Linnen, Eight, Ten and Twenty-Penny Nails, Kerſeys and other Goods, at the loweſt Prices for ready Money or the uſual Credit.

MICHAEL BROWN,

SILK-DYER, from *LONDON*,

STILL continues to live next Door to Mr. *Joſhua Emlen*, Tanner, in *Cheſnut-Street, Philadelphia*; where all Perſons may have all ſorts of Silks, quilted Coats or Gowns, Silk Stockings, or Gloves, and Camblet Cloaks, ſcowr'd, dyed and dreſſed; Burdets and Tabbyes water'd; Mens Clothes dry- or wet-ſcowr'd; Linnen or Cotton dy'd blue, green or yellow; likewiſe Mildew or Stains taken out of new Pieces of Silks, Stuffs or Worſteds, that are damag'd at Sea; all done with the greateſt Expedition, and to as much Perfection as in *London*.

N. B, All ſorts of Worſteds and Stuffs, ſcowr'd and preſſed, very reaſonably, and well,

For LONDON, directly,

THE Snow PENNSBURY; will ſail with all convenient Speed, having her Cargo almoſt engaged.

For Freight or Paſſage agree with WILLIAM HELLIER, at his Houſe in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*.

Lately imported from SOUTH-CAROLINA,

SEVERAL likely young Negroes: Likewiſe a choice Parcel of Sole-Leather. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to *John Billiald*, at the Widow *Connoly's* in *King-ſtreet*, or *William Croſthwaite*, Perukemaker, in *Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia*.

TO BE SOLD,

A Brick HOUSE and LOT of Ground, joining Eaſtward with Mr. *Chapman's*, Weſtward with Mr. *Edward Nichols's*, on the South Side of *Cheſnut-ſtreet* near *Second-ſtreet*. Any Perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in the ſaid Houſe. REBECCA YOUNG.

CHOICE CHESHIRE CHEESE, Engliſh *Saddles and Bridles, Oakum, and ſundry Sorts of* Manchester *Goods, ſold very cheap for ready Money, by* James Mackey.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where *Advertiſements* are taken in, and *Book-Binding* is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.